

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XL.....NO. 63

## AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,  
corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue—  
HENRY V., at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Mr. Rigdon.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE,  
No. 96 Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,  
Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

ROBINSON HALL,  
Sixteenth street, between Second and Third avenues—  
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

TIVOLI THEATRE,  
Eighteenth street, between Second and Third avenues—  
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,  
Broadway—THE SHAUGHRAUN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE,  
Brooklyn—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

WOODS MUSEUM,  
Broadway, corner of Third street—THE MCGAD DEN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,  
No. 64 Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE,  
No. 54 Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

STADT THEATRE,  
Bowery—LUMPA VAGABONDS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE,  
No. 201 Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE,  
Fulton avenue—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

BRYAN'S OPERA HOUSE,  
West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

GERMANIA THEATRE,  
Fourth street, near Broadway—THE BIG BO, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

PARK THEATRE,  
Broadway—FRENCH OPERA HOUSE—PROF. GREGORY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

THEATRE DE LA COMBINATION, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,  
Twenty-ninth street, near Broadway—THE BIG BO, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

STEINWAY HALL,  
Fifth Avenue—JEROME HOPKINS RECITAL, at 8 P. M.

LYCEUM THEATRE,  
Fourth street, near Broadway—MARY STUART, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

COLONIAL THEATRE,  
Broadway and Thirty-fourth street—PARIS BY NIGHT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 7, 1875.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be cloudy, with rain or snow and colder temperature.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks were buoyant and active. Gold opened and closed at 115. Money on call was abundant at 2½ and 3 per cent.

COMMONS KESSLER is in possession of important testimony in the Stockville case, which will be presented at the inquest on Tuesday.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us to-day that the world is hollow. Of this philosophers have long been aware, and also that it is stuffed with sawdust.

THE POLITICAL CONDITION of Montevideo is not enviable, as our letter from that capital indicates. It seems difficult for the South American people to hold an election without having a revolution.

THE PENDING BILL before the Legislature to prohibit conspiracies is bitterly opposed by workmen, who consider it a measure against trade unions. The resolutions elsewhere printed show the plan of action they propose.

THE PRESIDENT, it is said, intends to abolish the civil service rules because of the failure of Congress to adopt his suggestions. Very good. Long ago he abolished the substance of reform, and there is no use in troubling the country with the shadow.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT has not yet completed his Cabinet. M. Dufaure will, it is said, attempt the task of constituting a Ministry should M. Buffet fail. MacMahon finds the politicians and placemen considerable of a puzzle. They do not "fall in" and "take close order" so readily as did his troops in Algeria.

THE WAR IN CUBA is still waged with the utmost resolution, we had almost said ferocity, by the Spaniards and the insurgents. The contending forces battle along the line on apparently every opportunity. Numbers of brave men are killed on each occasion, as will be seen by our telegram from Havana, on both sides.

OHIO is disposed to honor old age. If Senator Wade is the republican candidate for Governor, and Governor Allen is renominated by the democrats, their united ages will be more than a century and a half. It might be called a centennial exhibition. Yet these old gentlemen have more energy than the young men, as their successes prove.

THE CHURCH DISASTER.—The testimony taken yesterday in the inquest before Coroner Eickhof was that of the officials of the Department of Buildings, and shows that the department is of no use to the public and only of value as a machine for paying salaries. According to their own statement these gentlemen are the most helpless lot of officials on record.

## The Charitable and Penal Institutions of the City.

The heartless neglect and brutality to which poor Mr. Stockville fell a victim on Blackwell's Island is the latest of a long series of similar outrages which have been coming to the public knowledge and shocking the humane feelings of the community for a long period. We present in another column a compendious history of some of the most atrocious of these cases. We will only glance at these revolting recitals in this place. One of the most shocking is the case of Eliza Collins, a few months since. This young woman was sent to the Smallpox Hospital by ignorant or careless city physicians, although it turned out that she did not have that disease, and while detained there one of the keepers or orderlies forcibly subjected her to the grossest abuse which can be practised upon her sex. The cases are numerous in which helpless people have lost their lives by the brutality of policemen or of employees in the public institutions, and been huddled into unmarked graves in the Potter's Field, without any pains to identify them, inform their friends or preserve any clew by which their bodies could be recovered. Mrs. Samuel G. Ward, the wife of the foreman in a Bowers business house, applied to a judge to have her husband arrested and taken to the Inebriate Asylum. The arrest was made; he was put, temporarily, in the Workhouse; was suddenly taken sick there, transferred to the Charity Hospital, where he died, and was buried as a pauper, without the knowledge of his wife, who afterward made the discovery by inquiring after him at the Inebriate Asylum, where she supposed he was. Nathaniel French, Grand Master of Masons, a man of property, was arrested for intoxication, put into the Charity Hospital, where he died, and was buried in a trench, with no means taken for his identification, which would have been easy. John Thompson, paralyzed in both legs, was gouged by an orderly of the Charity Hospital, inflicting injuries of which he died. The father of Dennis S. Sullivan was found sick in the street and taken to the Park Hospital; he died; was buried in the Potter's Field, although papers on his person afforded means of identification. In one case a man arrested for intoxication was pitched headlong down the stairs of the station house by a brutal policeman and died a few minutes after. At Essex Market a poor man was put into a cold cell and frozen to death. These cases are specimens. They are enough to send a sickening shudder through all humane hearts and excite general indignation at the management of our city institutions. We call attention to this painful subject for the purpose of suggesting remedies.

But before offering any opinion on the main question we venture to make a remark on a collateral subject of great interest to philanthropic and religious people. There is no city in the world where private liberality in behalf of the unfortunate is so active as here in New York, especially among our various religious denominations. The Catholics, all the various Protestant communions, and even beyond the circle of Christianity, the Hebrews, have their institutions of charity founded by private munificence and denominational feeling, and vying with one another in this noble work. Thousands of the unfortunate find relief and succor every year in these asylums, who would otherwise be sent to the public institutions to receive such treatment as is there bestowed upon the heirs of misery. The question, so much discussed in recent years, as to the propriety of giving public aid to these denominational and other private charities, ought to be considered as solved and settled by the startling revelations from time to time made of the shocking brutality practised in the public institutions. It cannot be disputed that, in proportion as the denominational charities are dwarfed and crippled by want of means, the city institutions will be thronged and overcrowded, and abuses and outrages be multiplied by the unwhimsical which does not admit of minute supervision. The religious and private charities subdivide the work and bring it into a more manageable form. They have a still greater advantage. The founders, promoters and most liberal supporters of the private charities are persons prompted by philanthropic or religious motives, who take a truly compassionate interest in the relief of the afflicted. They accordingly exercise an enlightened personal supervision of the institutions planted by their care and matured by their beneficence, which is the best safeguard against such abuses as creep into the management of vulgar, heartless officers appointed as a reward for party services. The attendants and servants in the denominational institutions are generally conscientious persons in decayed circumstances, who are put in these positions of trust on the recommendation of clergymen who know them and can vouch for their kindness, assiduity and sympathizing interest in the unfortunate. Every true philanthropist must wish to see the private institutions built up and strengthened and the field of the public institutions narrowed as far as is practicable. The public aid given to the private and religious eleemosynary institutions is in the interest of economy as well as of humanity. If the denominational charities were starved into weakness by a niggardly policy the public provision for the unfortunate would have to be extended on a gigantic scale, to the great loss of the city treasury. The main support of the private institutions comes from the voluntary donations of the benevolent, and the partial aid given them out of the taxes is the cheapest form of provision that can be made for large classes, the whole burden of whose support would otherwise fall upon the city. But even if the cost were equal, even if the cost were greater, the certainty of kind and humane treatment in the private institutions ought to settle the question.

But when the noble and disinterested private and religious charities have done their utmost there will still always remain a large contingent of the miserable to be taken care of by the public institutions. It is, therefore, a matter of deep interest that measures be adopted to prevent abuses and violations of humanity in the management of the city institutions. There is no department of public life which has been, from time immemorial, such a nest of abuses and outrages as the institutions for relieving the wretched and the penal institutions of all

countries. The explanation lies partly in the fact that the immediate managers of such institutions are generally coarse and vulgar people, taken from the lower strata of politics; partly in the fact that a majority of the unfortunate inmates are supposed to have no friends, and may, therefore, safely be kicked, and partly in the fact that so many of them owe their misfortunes to their vices, that the habit of dealing with vicious and repulsive people has a tendency to harden the hearts and deaden the sensibilities of keepers and attendants. We fear there is little reason to hope that this class of abuses will ever be remedied by official action. When John Howard—one of the brightest names on the roll of philanthropy—devoted his life to mitigating the condition of prisoners, he unveiled a hideous state of facts, at which the humane part of mankind recoiled with inexpressible disgust and horror. It was he that gave the first impulse to the efforts for ameliorating the treatment of people in such institutions; but a great part of the work still remains to be done. The novelist Dickens, whose pages are, perhaps, overcharged with melodramatic sentimentality, opened a new field for reformers by his graphic pictures of brutality in the English almshouses, showing that the prison discipline societies had only attacked one of two great kindred evils. Institutions of so-called charity harbor the same kind of abuses, and for perfectly similar reasons that have always prevailed in the management of prisons. So large a proportion of the inmates of both are base, repulsive people, without protecting friends to intercede for them, that a habit is naturally generated of treating the whole class as if they were brutes, and their only security against outrage must come from philanthropic organization outside the routine of official management.

Profoundly impressed with this view, which the whole history of the prison discipline efforts and other similar movements since the time of Howard abundantly confirms, we venture to suggest to that part of this great community who take an active interest in the unfortunate whether it is not a Christian duty to organize two voluntary associations, under legislative protection, for securing humane treatment of people committed to the mercy of our city institutions. One of these humane associations should have especial relation to the city police, and assume a field of labor similar to that of the Prison Discipline Society, which is prosecuting so praiseworthy a work in connection with the prisons, penitentiaries and jails of the State. Such an association should be clothed by the Legislature with full powers of inquiry into the action of the police in the streets and especially in the station houses. Its supervisory interest would operate as a great restraint on abuses, and by exposing them in a forcible manner to the attention of the public authorities they would create a wholesome fear in the minds of men who too easily give way to their brutal and unbridled passions. We cannot doubt that some of our first citizens would consent to act in such an association, as citizens of the State of the highest eminence are members of the Prison Discipline Society. The other association which we recommend should be organized on the same model, with reference to the management of our public institutions of charity. One of its great advantages would be to convince the keepers of these institutions that every inmate had powerful and influential friends who would look after his treatment with as constant a vigilance as is practised by influential relatives in the case of particular persons. We commend these suggestions to the thoughtful consideration of the benevolent.

## Tainted Legislation.

The inquiry into the change of the text of the bill to pave Fifth avenue—a change made by some subordinate in the interest of jobbery and corruption—is only another evidence of the reckless character of our legislation and of the influences which are now permitted to decide solemn questions. Here was a bill proposing to give a valuable franchise to a company of private citizens. Yet, without asking the vote of the Legislature, nay, while a vote was pending, some friend of the bill changed its whole meaning, in the hope that it would thus pass without scrutiny. This is not the only scandal of this kind. We saw the Bounty bill "pass" in the same way, by a trick, and secure the Vice President's signature. It would now be a law but for the firmness and honesty of President Grant.

The effect of these scandals is to taint legislation. A measure that cannot pass without fraud must be unwholesome. Our Fifth avenue police manufacturers lead us to fear that there is more corruption in their measure than we supposed. Let the investigation be thorough, and if the guilty party is found let the punishment be exemplary and prompt.

## Pulpit Topics To-Day.

The conceptions of God by human hearts and minds are so varied that Mr. Hawthorne will not be justified to-day in inquiring whether or not God is a tender Father or a gloomy tyrant. There is a style of religion so morose and sour that no man who enjoys a worldly life at all would exchange his simple pleasures for that which is called divine and godlike. Men are constantly looking for joy and pleasure in life; but this sour godliness taints and tarnishes everything it touches. It must be what Mr. Alger calls "Irreligious Religion," concerning which he will speak this evening. There can be in it none of that self-denial which Mr. Walker will exalt, nor any meat for men which Dr. Deems will offer to the hungry and thirsty souls to-day. Indeed, we believe Mr. Thomas might incorporate it as one of the chief obstacles in the way of saving the masses when he makes out his list of such obstacles; for we doubt not such a caricature of the religion of Christ does more to grieve the Holy Spirit than many actual transgressions of the ungodly. With such a type of Christianity before him we dare say Mr. Pullman would be forced almost to modify his belief in universal salvation and to admit that there is but the barest shadow of hope for the human race either here or hereafter. The bondage of sour godliness is infinitely worse than the bondage of fashion which he will condemn this evening.

The advice of the Apostle Paul, which Dr. Deems will repeat to-day, is worthy of consideration—let no man glory in men. Mr. MacArthur will speak of the cities of refuge of the

Israelites and the more sure Refuge of sinners; and also about Paul and the Philippian jailers' remarkable interview, which has awakened in so many souls during the centuries a desire for the new life which that jailer found. Mr. Alger will endeavor to loose some bounds on the Sabbath day, and Mr. Terry will bring the millennium near in spirit to every waiting Christian heart. And thus shall the Gospel be preached to-day from the pulpits of our city.

## An Inharmonious Government.

The agitation in local circles and in Albany in reference to the heads of departments in New York, the misunderstanding between Governor Tilden and Mayor Wickham, the extraordinary attitude held by Comptroller Green, the schemes of Senator Fox and others to contrive a new plan of government for the city, all show the folly of attempting to govern New York upon any theory except that the will of the people should in all respects be obeyed. No form of government is simpler than a republicanism. Whenever we have the functions of authority based upon republican ideas the machinery runs smoothly. Whenever we have an attempt to tinker or change or misdirect the government for personal or political ends we have trouble.

Nothing is more simple than to properly govern New York. The constitution divides the city from the State, and gives to each a peculiar and independent authority. Here we have nearly a million of people. They are perfectly competent to say who shall execute the laws, minister to our wants or add to our metropolitan greatness. They are far more competent to do this than any squad of country politicians sitting through a winter session at Albany. New York is a home, and we take that pride in its government which the patriotic citizen always feels in his home. What we expected at the last election, especially when the democratic party made an ostentatious profession of "home rule," was that the people of New York should enter upon the government of the metropolis. We had hoped that the interference of Albany in our affairs had ceased; that the Mayor would be regarded as our chief magistrate, and that there would be no interference with him on the part of the Governor, except when necessary to prevent maladministration; so long as the Mayor did his duty the Governor would let him do it, and not interfere in the minor details by a policy of irritation. In these hopes we have been disappointed. New York is as much a dependency of Albany as it was in other days. The Mayor governs New York, not in obedience to his oath, but as a satrap of Governor Tilden. The heads of departments are in mutiny. Mr. Green scowls and glowers at his colleagues as though they were midnight burglars making an assault upon the treasury and he alone was responsible for the virtue of New York. Mr. Van Nort has no sympathy with the democratic party, disdains even to profess an allegiance to the Mayor and resigns his office. Mr. Deland Smith has been held in abeyance for two months. During that time his office has been paralyzed.

The absence of any central authority to seize and wield these elements is painfully felt. From day to day the difficulty grows worse. The natural expectations of the people have been disappointed. We look for rapid transit and we do not find a single step in that direction. We expected Mr. Kelly, Mayor Wickham and Governor Tilden—the three men who are now in control of the city and State of New York—to mature a plan that will be of as great advantage to the city as the opening of the Erie Canal was to the State. If these men had been statesmen in the higher sense, if they had been simply shrewd, common-sense men of business, looking keenly after their own fame and the interests of their own party, they would have made rapid transit their first duty after ascending to power. And so with other questions of public improvement—neglected, forgotten, in the scramble for office, in the aspirations for the Presidency, in the schemes for party control—the new administration seems destined to drift into the old Tammany ruts, which led it to disaster. Instead of statesmanship we have—to use an expressive English word—"shilly-shally." The democratic party is on trial in New York. By its success or failure here its claim to control the country at the next Presidential election will be largely judged. Thus far it has done nothing but quarrel and talk. Its best friends, those who welcomed it into power as the champion of reform, begin to fear that we are no better off now than under the old republican régime.

## First Effects of the Civil Rights Act.

Already the Civil Rights law has resulted in petty troubles at the South—troubles of both submission and resistance. In Chattanooga the proprietors of two hotels have surrendered their licenses rather than take negro boarders. In Wilmington, N. C., a saloon keeper was arrested for refusing to sell rum to a colored man, but released by the Commissioner on the ground that the law did not apply to barrooms. In Washington a colored barber declined to shave two colored brethren, on the ground that only gentlemen deserved the honor of his razor. In Louisville a colored barber was refused a seat in the first circle of a place of amusement, and, no doubt, the list of such events will be rapidly extended. But we do not see any indication of serious disturbances. Travelers will not suffer from the want of hotels, negroes will find plenty of opportunities to get drunk, colored beards will be shaved as well as white beards and the drama will survive its dangers. But how Mr. Sumner might have laughed could he have foreseen this end of his dearest measure! The revolution he proposed has ended in a farce. The schools are shut against his colored children, and even the theatres, barrooms and barber shops are not open to them. The bill introduced into the Virginia Legislature proposes to nullify the law, but we think that social influences will operate more effectively in the end.

THE COMPLIMENT PAID TO MR. BOUCICAULT last night by the citizens of New York was of no ordinary character, and the proceedings at the presentation of the testimonial at Wallack's Theatre were in the best taste and attended with sincere enthusiasm. Of such honors as these the celebrated actor and author may well be proud.

## The Dramatic Season.

In one of our theatrical items lately there was a statement that "Henry VIII." had proved "a total failure" at a Western theatre, even with Miss Cushman as Queen Katharine, "owing to the poverty of the cast." There is no business subject to so many fluctuations as theatres. Yet there is probably no calling as certain to succeed if it is well done. The misfortune of most theatrical managers is that they rest their plays upon some single point of attraction—a pretty face, or a fine voice, or a collection of ballet dancers—selecting for the remainder of the company worthless persons. The result is that people who go to the theatre are annoyed by the exhibition of awkwardness, ignorance or bad taste. The performance is stupid and is naturally abandoned.

There is scarcely an instance of a good play well performed that does not succeed. When a theatre obtains a reputation for bad playing success is almost impossible under even the best of conditions. Of course there are times when depression in business and the intervention of religious seasons may diminish the profits of theatrical prosperity, as they do other forms of business. As a general rule not even Charlotte Cushman could save a play which is badly supported. This is as it should be. Mme. Ristori, great as she is, would lose much of her marvellous power if she were not supported well. This wonderful actress, the greatest and most illustrious on the stage, who is now closing a memorable career, shows how much even genius is aided by sterling, honest support. In New York the great success of Wallack's Theatre arises from the fact that there is always a good play upon the stage and good people to act it. The "Shaughraun" rests largely upon the felicitous genius of Mr. Boucicault, who has made the character of the vagabond Irishman as much a creation as Rip Van Winkle or Micawber. But apart from Mr. Boucicault there are several actors in the cast who would save the comedy from a failure. If the principal part should by any chance fall into hands of less genius than Mr. Boucicault the company would be strong enough to carry the play successfully. In "Henry V.," which is now in the full tide of success at Booth's, and is the finest Shakespearean play we have had since Mr. Booth revived "Hamlet," we see the value of a strong company and stage attractions in the way of scenery. So with Daly's admirable theatre, with its company as strong, perhaps, as any in the country. These theatres may have their rainy days, their sunny seasons, good times and bad times; but all the year around, as a general thing, a good company will bring good audiences. The public is not a harsh master by any means, but will always pay well for good work, theatrical or otherwise.

## Miss Dickinson in the Lecture Room.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson ranks among the most refined and the most sensible of the female lecturers of the day. An earnest and vigorous champion of the principles she upholds, she is, nevertheless, conservative in her views and free from those exaggerated and repulsive sentiments entertained or affected by many of the women who claim to belong to the same school. When Miss Dickinson appears before an audience we may be certain that she will advance no opinions that can be offensive to good taste and utter no words to which a lady can object to listen. If objections are made to her teachings they are such as judgment dictates and not such as decency and self-respect render imperative. It is the misfortune of Miss Dickinson and others of her standing that they are too commonly confounded with the advocates of free love and similar repulsive doctrines, while in fact they are women of pure thoughts and virtuous lives, and have nothing in common with such characters. Many persons are of opinion that the female who puts herself before the world as the public advocate of social reforms passes out of her legitimate sphere and forfeits something of her womanly character. To such all lady lecturers and orators are alike objectionable. But time is gradually removing the prejudice that prevailed so strongly a few years ago against female public speakers, and an intelligent assemblage can now listen to Miss Dickinson without any idea that either the lecturer or the audience are occupying an incongruous position.

When Miss Dickinson appeared at Steinway Hall on last Friday evening to deliver her lecture on "A Woman's Opinion of It" many persons supposed that the audience were to be entertained by a dissection of the foul carcass of the Brooklyn scandal. Such was not to be the case, as those who know Miss Dickinson foresaw. The subject of the discourse was the injustice and the practical evil of treating as only trivial indiscretions on the part of a man those acts that when committed by a woman are regarded as mortal crimes, bringing ruin and misery on households and closing the doors of society against the offending party. A certain class of female lecturers use this distinction between the responsibility exacted of the sexes to justify or excuse immorality in woman. Miss Dickinson, on the contrary, avails herself of the argument to demand a higher standard of morality among men. She points to the terrible consequences of a woman's fall to show that the man who compasses her ruin commits a fearful crime, instead of a mere venial offence, and not for the purpose of shielding the woman from the punishment due to her sin. In fact, her object is to make man better, and not to make woman worse. In this view of the subject Miss Dickinson must have the approval of all moral minds, whatever degree of success may attend her efforts to heighten the standard of virtue in the stronger sex.

GENERAL BELIEF will be felt from the news that the differences between the first and second kings of Siam have been satisfactorily adjusted. Nothing is yet known of the trouble between the third and fourth kings, but there is every reason to hope that the honors of their majesties will be easy. What an example do the kings of Siam present to Messrs. Batcher and Wood! Can we not hope to receive as welcome news from Albany as we have just had from Siam?

FAMINE devours the East, and there is no portion of the world in which it is more devastating than in Asia. We can hardly understand in this country how in one district of Asia Minor twenty thousand should

perish for want of food. It is not the bosom of the earth that is to blame for such calamities, but an imperfect and sterile civilization.

## Echoes of the Religious Press.

In the discussion of points of current interest the *Breeman's Journal* this week has a caustic article on the recent application of the religious test in North Carolina, enforced at the demand of a colored member of that State Legislature. The *Journal* thinks "it would have been wiser for the higher colored legislator of North Carolina to have omitted the charge brought against the other member, that he denied the Christian religion, until such time as a dozen of the members of that Legislature could agree in a dogmatic statement of what constitutes the Christian religion." The *Tablet* wants to know who is to blame for the church disaster, and while it does not cast suspicion upon any person or party, it demands a full investigation of this instance of gross neglect. The *Catholic Review*, commenting on the New Brunswick school riot, admonishes Protestants that the grievance of the Catholics of Canquet is a common one just now, and one under which Protestant governments need never expect Catholics to remain contented.

A lively editorial tilt has been opened between the *Independent* and the *Christian Advocate*. Last week the former had a scathing editorial on Bishop Foster, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The latter this week characterizes its contemporary's remarks as "about the vilest, coarsest and most indecently abusive piece of literature that we (the editor) have read for many a day." Next week probably we shall have the *Independent's* rejoinder. But this week it has a sarcastic fling at Congress for following its tail (General Butler) and passing the Force bill in the House and the Civil Rights bill in the Senate—two destructive victories, as the *Independent* calls them, and which, it intimates, will destroy the republican party. The *Hebrew Leader*, in view of the terrible accident at St. Andrew's Roman Catholic church, calls for the hanging of doors on all public buildings so that they shall open from the inside, and demands that they be left unbolts and unbarred while the people are within. This is an important matter for Jewish congregations to consider; for they, almost as a rule, keep their synagogues doors locked during the greater part of their service.

The *Christian Union* assures its readers in general and a fair correspondent in particular that God speaks now to the individual soul as surely as He ever did to prophets and apostles. The *Christian at Work*, drawing its inspiration from the story of the colored cunuch in the Jewish King's house raising the prophet Jeremiah out of the dungeon and thence by means of a rope and rags, makes an appeal for more sympathy among Christians and for the multiplication of Ebed-Melechs. The *Baptist Weekly*, noticing the drift of economy in the line of cutting down ministers' salaries, cautions congregations against imposing too heavy burdens upon the minister. The *Jewish Times* notes a triumph of progress in the rededication of the oldest orthodox Jewish congregation in the city—Clinton street—last Friday, as a reformed congregation. The *Jewish Messenger* wreathes its chaplet of memories and lays it on the grave of the late Dr. Frankel, of the Rabbinical Seminary at Breslau, who died, February 16, at the ripe age of seventy-four years.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Ex-Governor R. McMillan, of Michigan, is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.  
Assemblyman George West, of Ballston, N. Y., is stopping at the Grand Central Hotel.  
General W. W. Kirkland, of Georgia, is among the late arrivals at Barnum's Hotel.  
Congressional Delegate George Q. Cannon, of Utah, is residing at the St. Nicholas Hotel.  
State Senator Henry C. Connelley, of Kingston, N. Y., is registered at the Metropolitan Hotel.  
Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D. D., has a new volume in press, entitled "Preaching Without Notes."  
Major General McDowell and staff arrived at the Grand National Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla., on the 3d last.  
Major V. Sanchez and Captain L. Moragage, of the Spanish Ordinance Commission, are quartered at the Hoffman House.  
General Sheridan and Colonel Forsyth, of his staff, left New Orleans yesterday afternoon for the West via the Jackson Railroad.  
The best edition of Milton's poetical works yet published has been brought out by Professor David Masson, in three volumes.  
Pamela Brown, the widow of Major General Jacob Brown, the distinguished soldier of the war of 1812, is still living, having been a widow for almost half a century.  
Ex-Congressman George A. Sheridan, of Louisiana; W. E. Lansing, of New York; and E. O. Starnard, of Missouri, arrived from Washington yesterday, and are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.  
At a recent Paris saloon the autograph of Byron brought 70¢; Calvin, 91¢; Bacon, 106¢; Franklin, 40¢; Galileo, 40¢; Sir Isaac Newton, 500¢; Montesquieu, 200¢; Mozart, 400¢; Racine, 575¢, and Mme. de Sévigné, 300¢.  
Alexander Dumas is engaged on a play for the Français, entitled "Monseigneur Candaules," from which suggestive title it may be guessed that it deals with the new problem of pretty wives and innocent husbands and gallant captains, by whom the wives are too much seen.  
Guizot said that the members of the Academy who were not historians or churchmen were Bohemians; and Dumas is, from the academic standpoint, contemplated, therefore, with no great pride, while the *Paris* says that in such company he is merely Hercules spinning at the feet of Omphale, and, of course, spinning badly.

The Viscount Henri de Bismarck is the latest dramatic success in Paris, or rather his tragedy, "König's Daughter." The Viscount is one of the good old fashioned poor poets, whose pieces have been rejected at all the Paris theatres for fifteen years. This piece just played was accepted at the Français six years ago.  
At a recent London sale of autographs Sir Isaac Newton's signature brought 53 sterling; Addison's, 22; Algernon Sidney's, 22; a long letter of General Wolfe, relating to the capture of Louisbourg, 230; a letter of David Hume, 55 5s.; La Fayette, 22 1/2; Thomas Campbell, 21 1/2; Lorenzo de Medici, 21 1/2; J. J. Rousseau, 23; and Ninon de l'Enclos, 21 1/2.

Messrs. Wm. A. Pond & Co., of No. 517 Broadway and 30 Union square, have published a song, entitled "Not a Bird on the Wing," words and music by Mrs. M. M. Bergholz. The words of the song itself form an exquisite little poem with which the music is in harmony. This is likely to be one of the most attractive musical publications of the season.

One of the curiosities of literature is M. Chevalier's book, in three volumes, "Les Mursailles Politiques Françaises." The first volume embraces a collection of political handbills and placards which covered the walls of the towns in Alsace Lorraine during the Franco-German war. The second is devoted to the siege of Paris, and the third to the reign of the Commune. Every poster is reproduced in *fac-simile*, even to its color, and the work presents a curiously picturesque history of France during the terrible year.